THE SEVENTH DAY.

27th February 1914.

The Assembly met again at 11 A. M. on Friday, the 27th February 1914.

125. The disirability of establishing a Higher Grade Secondary School for Boys and a Lower Grade Secondary School for Girls, at Haripad.

Mr. S. Bhaskaran Moothathu, B. A. (Member, Town Improvement Committee, Haripad) said that Haripad had a Government English High School and a private one, known as the Shunmukavilasom High School. The latter had not been given any aid from the Government on the ground of its being sectarian, and it was abolished in 1088. The former was reduced to a Lower Grade Secondary School with the advent of the Education Code. The fact that both the English High Schools had a sufficient number of students was clear proof of the necessity for a Higher Grade Secondary School at Haripad. He, therefore, requested that the Lower Grade Secondary School at Haripad might be gradually raised to a Higher Grade Secondary School by the addition of one class every year.

The Member next said that there were three Higher Grade Elementary Schools for Girls in the Karthigappalli taluk and that it was necessary to provide for English education for the girls receiving instruction in them. Such schools would be the best means of removing the paucity of female teachers. He requested that the Preparatory Class might be introduced in the Higher Grade Elementary School for Girls at Haripad, with the beginning of the next school-year, and, if it proved a success, the remaining classes also might be started. The experiment might be tried also at Karthigappalli and Ramapuram, where there were Higher Grade Elementary Schools.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. The policy of the Government is decidedly against increasing the number of the Departmental *Higher* Grade Secondary Schools.

126. The desirability of opening a Second Grade College in Central Travancore.

Mr. N. G. Parameswaran Pillai (Member, Mavelikara taluk) said that the existing Colleges at Kottayam, Trivandrum and Nagercoil did not meet the full demand and they failed to be of use to all the taluks alike. Out of 297 students, who had gone up for collegiate education in 1913, so many as 125 had joined Colleges outside Travancore. Every student going up for collegiate education tried, in the first instance, to get admission in the Colleges in Travancore, and went outside only as a last resort or under sheer necessity. Thus, an additional College was a real need and would not be one too many for the student population of Travancore as a whole.

He then pointed out that Central Travancore had the best claim for a College viewed from any stand-point. While the Colleges at Trivandrum and Nagercoil afforded facilities for collegiate education to those to the south of Quilon, and the Colleges at Kottayam and Ernakulam met the demands of those in the north, the central part of Travancore was devoid of any such facilities. The taluks in Central Travancore were not backward in secondary education. There were seven full-blown High Schools within a radius of twelve miles, a unique feature found nowhere else in Travancore or outside, and each one of them was overflowing in numbers. There were also about fourteen Lower Grade Secondary Schools that served as feeders to them. For want of facilities for higher education in Central Travancore, many holders

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly